OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

Circulation Larger than ever before, and steadily and rapidly increasing.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Semi-official statement comes from Madrid that report of the Spanish court of inquiry will show that the disaster to the Maine was due to internal accident, and any demand for indemnity based on findings of the American court will be indignantly repelled by Spain. —— The postoffice appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. —— The President expects to receive the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry to-day or to-morrow; it will not be made public for some time, probably. —— A bill has been proposed by the War Department for placing the army on a war footing, for the full strength of 104,000 men; the total organized strength of the militia is 114,362. ——In the Senate yesterday Senator Proctor gave an account of his visit to Cuba and the situation of affairs on the island. —— A new squadron of warships, including the Massachusetts and Texas, will be stationed at Hampton Roads, so that they can reach any portion of the coast in short order. —— The cruiser Montgomery left Havana yesterday for Key West. —— The Lavigne-Daly fight ended in a draw. —— The Spanish Minister of Marine has wired the torpedo flotilla at the Canary Islands not to proceed to Havana. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent.; cotton was dull—middling 6¼c; flour was held steady again but lacked buying interest; wheat—spot steadier, No. 2 red $1.04½; corn—spot easy, No. 2 38c.; rosin steady, strained common to good $1 42½@1 45; spirits turpentine steady at 34@34½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, D. C., March 17.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 58 deg.; 8 P.M., 66 deg.; maximum, 76 deg.; minimum, 55 deg.; mean, 66 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 0.99.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather is cloudy this evening in the Mississippi valley and thence westward to Texas and Kansas, where the barometer is lowest. Elsewhere clear weather prevails, with a high-pressure area central in the lower lake region and extending thence south to Florida. Light to moderate showers have occurred during the past 12 hours in western North Carolina and along the coast northward to Massachusetts; also in the lower Mississippi valley and the Southwest. The temperature has fallen 10 degrees or more since last evening over the lower lake region and thence southwestward over the middle Mississippi valley to Kansas. It has risen 10 degrees or more in Northern Georgia and North Carolina and in the middle Atlantic coast States.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 9.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair; cooler; northerly winds.

Port Almanac—March 18.

Sun Rises	6.08 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.10 P. M.
Day's Length	12 H. 02 M.
High Water at Southport	4.55 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	7.25 P. M.

A Russian writer says "too much sleep is harmful." It may have been noticed that policemen rarely live to a great age.

The backbone of winter is about broken, but Uncle Sam's spinal column is still rigid and shows no symptoms of weakening.

A volunteer regiment of five hundred Chippewas has tendered its services to the Government in case Spain knocks the chip off Uncle Sam's shoulder.

It is said that Robert Louis Stevenson, like Sir Walter Scott, was not a blue ribbon speller. We have known some very clever writers who were subject to some very bad spells.

Women should be very careful how they quarrel with their husbands. A Wisconsin woman who quarreled with her husband immediately went into a trance and remained in it for twenty days.

Long Island raises some cabbages and other provender, but she is also somewhat æsthetically inclined, having an eye also to cash, for she raised last year more than $3,000,000 worth of flowers and plants.

The German bicycle manufacturers are going to try to get around the competition of American bike makers by buying American bicycle machinery. Now if they import enough Americans to operate the machinery they might make a run on the German-American bicycle.

Some Spanish dignitary is quoted as saying that as soon as war is declared Spain will divide her 200,000 army into four squads, land them at four points, march in converging lines to the center of the country and dictate the terms of peace. If this should be tried, we'd let them come in, send the police after them and lock the last one of them up in the calaboose for trespass.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Some very interesting news will be found in the telegraph department of the STAR this morning. The semi-official announcement that Spain would indignantly reject any demand for indemnity for the disaster to the *Maine* created much comment in Washington. But the proposed removal of most of the first-class war vessels from Key West to Hampton Roads possesses a significance that is not fully explained. The fact that the Government takes occasion to deny that this is a concession to Spain's protest will rather tend to create a suspicion that it is a part of the diplomatic game now being played.

Another item of interest is a bill introduced in the House of Representatives to place the army on a war footing by increasing its strength to 104,000 men.

The feature of the day in the Senate was the statement of Senator Proctor, describing what he saw on his recent visit to Cuba. It shows a condition of affairs in that unfortunate island, brought about by the brutality of Spain, that will make humanity shudder.

The war fever was so strong in Nebraska even before the Maine was sent to Havana that a young man broke out of the penitentiary to enlist on her. He succeeded and was one of those who escaped in the blow up. They are seeking a pardon for him now, and as his only offence was burglarizing somebody's house they hope to get it.

Burlington, Vermont, has a prospective Charlie Ross case. Earl Sheldon, the eight-year old son of wealthy parents, was abducted on the 18th of last month, and notwithstanding a large reward offered for information as to his whereabouts nothing has since been heard from him.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of feathers for ornamental purposes, under a penalty of $50 for each offence. What we want is protection for our own birds, not foreign birds. If our girls must have feathers better let 'em have foreign feathers and save the natives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. Jewett—Notice.
Odd Fellows—Notice.
A. Shrier—Man you are after.
W. E. Worth & Co.—To the public.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. O. Stephens, of Condor, is here.

— Mr. J. A. King, of Topsail, is in the city.

— Mr. J. W. Brooks, of Southport was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Mallard, of Wallace, was here yesterday on business.

— Mr. A. M. Prince, of Holly Springs, spent yesterday in the city.

— Mr. L. D. Cherry, of Long Branch, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Miss Nellie High, of Whiteville, is in the city, the guest of Miss Julia Farrell, on Dock street.

— Mr. Joseph McLaurin, one of the STAR'S friends at "Quercus," was a welcome visitor at this office yesterday.

— Mr. Wm. Moncure, of Raleigh, superintendent of the second division of the Seaboard Air Line, was here yesterday.

— Mrs. P. A. Jones and daughter, Miss Annie, arrived in the city yesterday. Miss Jones is a talented vocalist and will be quite an acquisition to musical circles of Wilmington.

— Mr. J. J. Crosswell, the clever and capable route agent of the Southern Express Company, was here yesterday. He has been in the strawberry section working up business for the company.

— Mr. J. Mc. Moore, of Greenville, who for some time has held a position in the auditing department of the Atlantic Coast Line, has resigned on account of bad health and returned to his home.

— Mr. W. I. Jones, one of the travelling salesmen of the Roanoke Chemical Company, returned to the city after a successful business trip in Western North Carolina and Tennessee.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, srticles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscella neous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

Military Expected To-day.

Battery I. of U. S. artillery, is expected to arrive to-day at 12.05 o'clock over the S. A. L. The steamer *Wilmington* will be at the Carolina Central wharf at 4 o'clock to take the troops to Fort Caswell. The officers will probably come down town and accept the courtesies of the military here, but the privates will most likely not come.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Rev. A. P. Tyer is confined to his home by sickness.

— The workmen began on the artesian well yesterday, but their work was mainly in the way of preparation.

— There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Merchant's Association at 3 o'clock this afternoon in their office in the Seaboard Air Line building.

— The STAR is requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the W. L. I. armory to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

— General Secretary Frank Mahon, of the Charlotte Young Men's Christian Association, writes Secretary Diggs that it will be impossible for him to come next Sunday to lead a series of special meetings for young men.

— The W. L. I. boys were out for drill last night—the second time this week. They are getting ready for any unpleasantness that may arise. The company is in fine condition, and applications of those who want to become members come in daily.

— Messrs. W. E. Worth & Co., the veteran ice manufacturers, announce to the public that they are ready to supply ice in quantities to suit. See their ad. for particulars as to prices, etc. The capacity of the plant is eighty-five tons per day.

— The Fourth street boys and the Chesnut streeters played ball yesterday, resulting in a victory for the latter of 28 to 4. Battery for Chesnut streeters, Crow and Spence; captain, Myers. Battery for Fourth street boys, Orrell and James; captain, Orrell.

— In reply to a query of the Charlotte *News*, the STAR states that the report that Nathan Willis, the negro murderer, was burned to death by a mob was false. Willis is still alive; but he was recently convicted in Horry county, S. C., and sentenced to be hanged.

— Sixteen new members were elected by Linden Grove No. 2, United Ancient Order of Druids. Four were elected at the last meeting. The Grove is making extensive preparations for entertaining the Grand Lodge of this State and Virginia, which convenes here early in June.

WALTER BRANCH INSANE.

The Unfortunate Young White Man Sent to the City Hospital for Treatment.

Walter Branch, the young man tried in the Mayor's Court Wednesday on the charge of beating his wife, was examined yesterday by a commission *de lunatico enquirendo* and adjudged insane.

Dr. Burbank and Mr. Geo. Branch, father of the young man, testified before the commission to the effect that about two years ago Walter Branch received a blow on the top of the head from which he has never recovered. He was in Richmond at the time and was treated in a hospital there and since then quite a good deal by Dr. Burbank here. Dr. Burbank says that nothing short of a difficult surgical operation will effect a cure.

It seems that the skull is depressed and bears upon the brain causing him to suffer very much from melancholia and to be subject to spasms. Of late, his father says, he has entertained the hallucination that various members of his family, father, mother, brothers and wife are working against him, and is in fact dangerous.

The commission, which was composed of Dr. McMillan and Justices J. M. McGowan and Jno. J. Fowler, decided to confine the young man at the City Hospital until an operation could be performed, which it is thought will be done by Drs. Burbank and McMillan. In the event this is not successful, application will be made to the asylum at Raleigh for his admission to that institution.

Rev. A. D. McClure.

Rev. A. D. McClure, who returned yesterday from Salisbury, gives a splendid report of the condition of the Presbyterian Church there. As STAR readers are aware, he assisted Rev. Dr. Rumple in a series of meetings the past ten days. Rev. Mr. McClure says they are a church of Bible students and a feature of almost every meeting was the asking of questions as to various Bible teaching. The meeting was especially for the church membership and congregation and much good was evidently accomplished.

There was a weekly Bible class meeting under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church, at Mr. W. H. Sprunt's residence, corner Third and Grace streets, last night, at which Rev. Mr. McClure told in an interesting way of the meeting and the pleasure and profit which he shared while there.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—115 bales cotton, 6 bbls tar.

W., C. & A. Railroad—167 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bbls rosin, 66 bbls tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine, 37 bbls rosin, 52 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—13 casks spirits turpentine, 247 bbls rosin, 39 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—5 casks spirits turpentine, 30 bbls rosin, 138 bbls tar.

Steamer W. T. Daggett—5 casks spirits turpentine, 23 bbls rosin, 38 bbls tar.

C. Larkins Flat—19 bbls tar.

Total—Cotton, 282 bales; spirits turpentine, 32 casks; rosin, 382 bbls; tar, 358 bbls.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Celebration by the Hibernian Benevolent Association of Wilmington.

THE INTERESTING EXERCISES.

Election of Officers—Celebration at Night in Commemoration of the Rebellion of 1798—Addresses—Vocal and Instrumental Music.

There was a touch of green everywhere yesterday. It was St. Patrick's day, and the shamrock was much in evidence. Almost every third man had the lappel of his coat gorgeously decorated in green, others had green neckties, and the ladies showed a decided partiality for costumes in which green predominated.

At 9 o'clock the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society met at their hall and marched three abreast to St. Thomas' pro-cathedral.

At the cathedral the usual divine services were conducted, Rev. Father C. Dennen preaching an able sermon. He discoursed interestingly on the holy life and the indefatigable zeal of Ireland's patron saint. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Griffin.

At the conclusion of the services at the cathedral, the society marched by way of Second, Market, Front and Chesnut streets back to their hall, and the annual business meeting opened. A most interesting and comprehensive report was presented by the president, Mr. Martin O'Brien. It showed the receipts for the past year to have exceeded those of any year in the history of the Association.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered President O'Brien for his painstaking services. Speeches were then made by Rev. Father Quinn, of Goldsboro; Mr. T. Donlan, Col. J. L. Cantwell, Mr. Jas. Madden and others. A handsome portrait of Mr. John Dyer, a venerated member, was presented by Mrs. Dyer, the presentation speech being made by Mr. Timothy Donlan. Mr. Jas. Madden accepted the portrait for the society.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Jno. W. Reilly (Mr. M. O'Brien declining re-election.)
Vice President—Dr. T. B. Carroll (Mr. Quinlivan declining re-election.)
Treasurer—Wm. Sheehan, Jr.
Secretary—William Flanagan.
Assistant Secretary—F. P. Donlan.
Standard Bearer—Robert Green.

Col. F. W. Kerchner was elected to honorary membership and there were six additions to the roll of active members. Messrs. John Dyer and Martin O'Brien were elected delegates to the centennial of the Irish Rebellion to be held in Ireland next January.

At Night.

The exercises at night in jubilee celebration of the great Irish rebellion of 1798 were highly enjoyable. Mr. Jas. Allen and Dr. T. B. Carroll acted as ushers. The American and Irish flags united over the rostrum, and the walls were handsomely decorated in ivy, cedar, palms, ferns and moss. The first number was a piano solo rendered with exquisite skill by Miss Cecilia Quinlivan. Mr. M. O'Brien in a few remarks cordially welcomed the audience.

Mrs. J. H. Watters, to piano accompaniment by Miss Mary Monk, sang "The Last Rose of Summer"—an old song but a sweet and dear one, especially so when so charmingly sung as last night. "The Day We Celebrate" —this sentiment was eloquently responded to by Col. Jno. L. Cantwell. After referring to good St. Patrick he closed by reading a poem written by Rt. Rev. Dr. John England. Mr. Robert Banks then sang "The Dear Little Shamrock," which of course was just in point.

It was greatly regretted that Mayor Wright was prevented from being present to respond to "The City of Wilmington."

"The Irish Rebellion of 1798," formed the subject treated by Mr. John Dyer, in his usual scholarly way. It is printed in full on the third page this morning.

"The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," a vocal solo by Miss Maie O'Connor, was enjoyed, as the songs rendered by the gifted young lady always are. Mr. James Madden, in responding to the toast, "The Land of Our Adoption," referred with much feeling to Irish devotion to our own country. Mr. H. K. Holden followed with a vocal solo, "I Fear no Foe." This was superb. It was left for Mr. T. Donlan to speak on "The Hibernian Benevolent Society," and it is with regret that for want of space his address cannot be printed in full. It was extremely interesting. A vocal solo by Mr. James Reilly, "Come back to Erin," was excellently rendered, Mr. J. W. Reilly spoke eloquently to "the Old North State," and with great appropriateness the next number on the programme was the song, "The Old North State," sung by a quintet of Mrs. J. H. Watters, Misses Maie O'Connor, Marie Banks, and Messrs. Jas. Reilly and H. K. Holden. Mr. J. H. Sweeney made a brief but highly enjoyed address to the ladies, and Miss Maie O'Conner sang "Thy Endearing Sweet Charm." This was followed by impromptu addreses by Rev. Father Griffin, Dennen, Quinn and Col. F. W. Kerchner. The closing number, an instrumental duet by Misses Carroll and Banks, was exceedingly well rendered.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows,

To the Officers and Members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed for that purpose beg respectfully to report that—

WHEREAS, it is eminently proper that we in meeting assembled should give expression to the sorrow entertained for the destruction of the United States armed ship *Maine* and deploring the loss of life whereby so large a proportion of her officers and crew were summoned from this temporal to we pray a blessed eternity;

Be it resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the lamented dead our compassionate and tenderest sympathy in this the hour of affliction, bereavment and misery.

Resolved, That as true, faithful and loyal citizens, we sincerely appreciate and commend the singleness of purpose and unanimity of action by the two houses of Congress as in full accord with the sentiments, views and purposes of the citizens, native and adopted, to maintain and defend the honor, glory and reputation of our free Republic.

J. L. CANTWELL,
JNO. BARRY,
T. B. CARROLL,
Committee.

Col. Jno. Cantwell spoke to this resolution with much feeling. It was unanimously adopted.

After motion, by Messrs. T. B. Carroll and Thos. Quinlivan, extending thanks to all who had contributed to the pleasure of the evening, the society adjourned.

A "BIRTHDAY PARTY."

A Pleasant and Profitable Entertainment by the Oxford League of Fifth Street Church.

It is safe to say that not less than two hundred people patronized the delightful "birthday party," given by the Oxford League of Fifth Street M. E. Church, at the residence of Mrs. J. J. LeGwin, last night. And the creditable sum of $50 was realized. There was a well rendered musical and literary programme, after which seasonable refreshments were served.

A neat stage was improvised in the back parlor. The first feature of the entertainment was a musical selection by a mandolin club composed of Messrs. Chas. V. Motte, Jas. Williams, Stewart Heinsberger, Ed. Warren, Robert Platt, Willie Ortmann and Bellamy Harriss. The next was "Evening Prayer," rendered by Misses Varenie Yopp and Lizzie Gardner.

Misses Mamie McGirt and Gertrude Wessell executed a piano solo. There was a well rendered dialogue, "A Misunderstanding," by Miss Katie Bell and Sam'l Matthews. "Gypsy Dream," was a pretty tableau, by Misses Mildred Hunt and Sadie Booker. This was succeeded by another selection by the Mandolin Club.

Miss Katie Bell recited quite acceptably "Hagar in the Wilderness." Then there was a vocal solo by Mr. Charles V. Motte. And the programme was concluded with the presentation of "Lilliputians," by Miss Sadie Booker and Mr. Geo. Brown.

Then followed a joyous social season and the serving of refreshments, which continued until past eleven o'clock.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. David.

The funeral of Mrs. A. David, which took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, was attended by many friends and acquaintances. The solemn services were conducted by Rev. Dr. S. Mendelsohn, who spoke with great tenderness about the life and character of Mrs. David. He spoke of her devotion to her family, and her great fortitude in her sufferings. She was a true mother, an affectionate wife and a fond friend.

The interment was made at the Jewish cemetery at Oakdale, and the grave was covered with beautiful flowers. The following were the pall-bearers: Messrs. N. Jacobi, I. L. Greenewald, S. Solomon, A. Shrier, Sol Bear, Wm. Goodman, L. Bleuthenthal and Julius Hahn. After the services at the cemetery the relatives and immediate friends of the family returned to the residence, where evening prayer was held.

Street Cars in Collision.

Street cars Nos. 3 and 4 collided last night. Mr. W. B. Jones was motorman on No. 4 and Mr. Solon Long was motorman on No. 3. The collision occurred at the junction, corner of Front and Princess streets. It was due to a switch being open which motorman Long thought was closed.

The cars were collected at the junction at about 10.45 o'clock preparatory to going in for the night. Motorman Jones was just making the turn from Princess down Front, and motorman Long was moving his car up on the main line to let another car pass. Instead of following the main line, his car went at full speed towards Princess streets, colliding with No. 4.

Car No. 4 suffered the greatest damage, having its dash board crushed, controller, brake staff and headlight broken. Car No. 3 sustained similar but not so serious damages.

Judge Sutton as a Poet.

The near approach of Spring and the fact that yesterday was St. Patrick's Day, inspired His Honor, Judge Sutton, to compose the following seasonable rhyme, which he kindly gave to a STAR representative:

France has her lily,
England has her rose,
And everybody knows,
Where the Shamrock grows;
Scotland has her thistle,
Flowering on every hill,
But the American emblem,
Is the One Dollar Bill.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

It Will Adjourn To-morrow—Ten Cases Disposed of Yesterday—True Bills Returned by Grand Jury.

Judge Sutton is pushing along the business of the Circuit Criminal Court with considerable dispatch. It is settled that Court will adjourn next Saturday, as Solicitor Richardson is to attend Court in Carteret county next week. His Honor, the Judge, will spend the week at home, enjoying a much needed rest.

There were ten cases disposed of yesterday. All the defendants were colored. And four were charged with assault and battery with deadly weapon. Gambling and larceny were the other offences charged.

During the day the grand jury returned four true bills, three of which were for assault and battery with deadly weapon and one for perjury. The first named offence was charged against Moses Coachman, Elwood Lee and William McLendon. Perjury was charged against William Holmes. All colored.

Cases tried yesterday were as follows:

Ed Wilson, colored, assault and battery with deadly weapon, guilty; motion lodged for a new trial.

Moses Coachman, colored, assault and battery with a deadly weapon, not guilty.

A. Smith colored, larceny in two cases, verdict not guilty in both.

Janie Smith, nuisance, guilty and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Stokey Wells, colored, gambling, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Jno. Faircloth, colored, assault and battery with deadly weapon, not guilty.

There were three cases against Josephine Pigford—one for keeping a gambling house, another for gambling and the third for assault and battery with deadly weapon. She was convicted in each case. Judgment for six months in the county house of correction was pronounced in the case for keeping a gambling house and suspended in the other two.

His Honor Judge Sutton declared his intention to deal with especial severity in future with persons convicted in his court of keeping gambling houses.

Court took a recess at 5.30 o'clock until 10 A. M. to-day.

GRACE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

An Enjoyable Meeting—Reports from the Departments—Committee Appointed to Nominate Officers.

There was an enjoyable meeting of Grace Epworth League last night. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. W. M. Poisson and the president, Mr. Carl H. Schulken, presided. Reports from various committees showed aggressive and effective work in all departments.

There was a verbal report from the Devotional Committee.

The charity and help department reported the distribution of funds to the poor and visitations to the sick.

The literary department report told of an interesting meeting at a private home during the past month and of another to be held April 5th at the home of Mrs. L. A. Blue, on Front street. An interesting programme for the latter occasion was announced.

The president appointed a committee to make nominations, at the next meeting, for the semi-annual election of officers.

The meeting was closed with two enjoyable entertainment features. Little Miss Alice Craft read a poem from Charles Wesley and Miss Alice Borden read an excellently written original paper on "Whitfield's Life and Preaching."

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Two of Wilmington's Citizens Passed to Their Final Reward.

Mr. H. J. Mintz died last night at his residence on Third, between Harnett and Swann streets. He had been for some time watchman at the mill of the Chadbourn Lumber Company, and always discharged his duties faithfully. He leaves his wife and three children.

Deceased was a Confederate veteran, and was prominently identified with Cape Fear Lodge No. 2 I. O. O. F. The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's church this afternoon.

Mr. W. T. Sanford.

Mr. W. T. Sanford died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother, Mr. R. L. Sanford, 807 South Seventh street. He was formerly a resident of South Carolina, but has been living here for several months. The funeral will take place from his brother's residence this afternoon.

Hanover Seaside Club.

There was a meeting last night of the Executive Committee of the Hanover Seaside Club. The committee on plans and specifications reported. The contract for building the club house will be awarded soon.

Articles of agreement for the incorporation of the Hanover Seaside Club were filed with Col. Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, naming the following as corporators: Messrs. C. F. VonKampen, M. G. Tienkin, J. G. L. Gieschen, M. Rathjen, E. P. Bailey, H. L. Vollers, and J. W. Duls.

DIED.

MINTZ—At 9 o'clock last night, at his residence in this city, Mr. H. J. MINTZ, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, thence to Bellevue Cemetery.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 35 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 35 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

mar 18 tf

PLUMBING!

We Have Added This Line to Our Business,

—AND WITH—

MODERATE PRICES AND GOOD WORK,

We hope to receive a fair share of the public Patronage.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.

jan 5 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS AT

The C. W. Polvogt Co

No. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET.

New Black Goods,
New Black Silks,
New Fancy Silks,
New Shades Liberty Silks,
New Pretty Organdies,
New Wash Goods,
New Ginghams,
New Laces.

Call and see our assortments before purchasing, all new goods. No last seasons goods to show you.

New Carpets, Mattings, Window Shades, Floor Oil Cloth, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.

Agents for Standard Patterns and America's leading Corset, W. B.

mar 6 tf

The Man You Are After.

How Can You Get Him?

By Calling on

A. SHRIER,

114 Market Street,

where he is offering great bargains in

Shoes and Gents'

Furnishing Goods.

A Man's solid Leather Shoe from $1.00 a pair and upwards.
A Boy's solid Leather Shoe for 95c a pair and upwards.
A few sample Shoes for Ladies for $1.00 a pair and upwards, in Opera Toe and Common Sense.
Men's Linen Collars for 5 cents.
Men's working Shirts for 25 cents.
Men's Negligee Shirts for 40 cents and upwards.
Socks for 5 cents a pair and upward.
Regular 50 cents Neck Tie for 25 cents.
Suspenders 10 cents a pair.
Call and see the other bargains he is also offering. mar 18 tf

Special Cut on

No. 1 Sugar-Cured Hams,

10c Per Lb.

Can't Be Beat.

S. W. SANDERS,

mar 15 tf AT THE UNLUCKY CORNER.

Goods Up to Date.

PRICES DOWN TO ZERO.

Terms, net cash, no discount, no time, no credit.

We will help you get a nest egg in the Building and Loan or the Savings Bank if you will trade with us.

The King Grocery Co.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 397. Fourth Street Bridge.
mar 15 tf

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DULY qualified as Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Bradley, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 16th day of March, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This 17th day of March, 1898.

S. JEWETT,
Administrator.
mar 18 6w fr

Odd Fellows' Notice.

Members of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. You are requested to be in attendance at the funeral of our deceased brother, H. J. Mintz, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church. Members of sister Lodges and visiting brethren are invited to meet with us at the Lodge room at 4 o'clock.

By order of the Noble Grand.

mar 18 1t J. O. POWERS.

DON'T

Be "Penny wise and pound foolish." Good health is far above the cost of food, therefore take no "just as good," but demand the best and the best is

Shield Brand Leaf Lard.

MERCHANTS

Desirous of getting full value and have a dead good seller in a Hand-made Long Havana Filler Cigar of the best quality and equal to Imported, buy

"Renown," "Tropical Twist Head"

5c Cigars.

These brands are superceding all others and a trial is what does the convincing.

Vollers & Hashagen,

SELLING AGENTS.

Provisions, Lard, &c., &c.

mar 6 tf

ALL WHEAT FLOUR.

700 Barrels Flour.
250 Barrels 1-2 Bags Flour.
275 Barrels 1-4 Bags Flour.
300 Barrels 1-8 Bags Flour.
100 Barrels 1-16 Bags Flour.
50 Barrels Best Patent Flour.

We guarantee every pound all Winter Wheat; no Corn Meal mixture.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocers, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 13 tf

FORAGE.

Hay and Peanut Vines.

Corn, Oats, Peas.

Don't buy Molasses until you see our FINEST.

HALL & PEARSALL,

feb 22 tf Wholesale Grocers.

The Very Latest

Styles in Hair Cutting and the best Shaving in the city may be had at Prampert's. Messrs. Hughes and Cowell have not failed in a single instance to give satisfaction. They are beyond a doubt as fine Barbers as ever were in the city. If you want proof try them and if their work is not satisfactory it will cost you nothing. Respectfully,

A. PRAMPERT, Barber,

mar 13 tf 11 South Front St.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1898

THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.

The Washington *Post* is a gold standard paper, but it doesn't close its eyes to the situation as far as the silver question is concerned, and has the honesty and candor to truthfully describe the situation as it sees it. The following editorial is clipped from a late number:

"Wars and rumors of wars, mostly the latter, do not prevent the silver question from holding its position of importance. In this country our relations with Spain dominate every other matter, and the silver question is, for the time being, slumbering, but in India and Great Britain it is alarmingly active.

"After what has been so felicitously termed the 'bimetallic craze' had been killed by the action of the Indian Government, it was confidently expected that India had emerged from all her financial troubles, and in the language of the London *National Review* 'was leaping and bounding with prosperity and revelling in all the glories of the gold standard.' But as late as February 14 the London *Times* said: 'The situation (in India) is extremely critical and the banking and commercial communities view with distrust any attempt to uphold a system based on a closure of the mints that should be the outcome solely of a confidential interchange of opinion between the government of India and the Indian office.' In Calcutta, according to the Englishman, the average rate of discount in 1895 was 4¼ per cent., in 1896 5⅛, in 1897 7 11-12, with an almost certain further rise in 1898, if the present system continues unchanged. It concludes: 'The recurrent starving of the country up to the gold point and then letting loose a few lakhs of telegraphic transfers is simply prolonging the agony. How acute was that agony may be judged from the statement that in Calcutta loans were negotiated as high as 14 per cent. interest, while in Bombay, according to the *Times*, of India, even 24 per cent. would not bring out an advance upon the most solid of all securities—namely, gold bars.'

"In the face of the prosperity to result from Sir James Westland's scheme of keeping the India mints closed, this is a frightful condition of affairs. The *Times* of India is opposed to a continuation of the present system, and says: 'India ought not to tolerate for a day longer than is absolutely necessary a currency system under which it is possible to have money at 12 per cent. here and yet impossible to attract capital from a country where the rate of interest is 3 per cent. and under.' The existing currency system is characterized as chaos, and the question is raised whether a famine results from a want of breadstuffs or from the want of means of buying food. The latter question is not new, but India is discussing it at great length.

"Perhaps the opinion of Senator Wolcott that international bimetallism is far from dead is warranted by the facts. India was the cause of the dropping of the matter, and it now looks as though India will be the cause of its revival. That country is in desperate straits, and while the government officials claim to be pleased with the closing of the mints, the commercial interests take the opposite view and are denouncing that act in vigorous language. We do not want to disturb the existing complacency, but facts cannot be ignored, and the facts existing in India add greatly to the interest of the situation."

This describes the situation in India, with simply a brief allusion to the situation in the United States, where the silver question is said to be "slumbering for the time being." It is slumbering only in the sense that it is not being discussed as much as it was during the campaign when everybody was taking one side or the other; but with the exception of the talk, there is as much interest taken by the people in that question now as there was eighteen months ago. As a proof that the "slumber" isn't a very heavy one, the greetings extended to Mr. Bryan on his visits to States where he speaks and the large numbers of people who flock to hear him, may be pointed to. People do not turn out in such numbers to hear discussed questions in which they do not take a lively interest. With public attention so much turned on prospective war, it is quite natural that other questions would be temporarily overshadowed, because that is an impending present question by which we may be actively confronted at any time, while the other, though of vast and vital importance, can wait awhile without losing any of its force or vitality.

The anti-silver men realize this fully and they show that they realize it by the efforts they are making to meet the silver men in the next contest. Hon. Grover Cleveland, in his letter to the gold men who met in Indianapolis recently, warned them not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the silver question is dead. But his alarm was mild compared with the frantic utterances of Editor Kohlsaat, of Chicago, who raised the war cry with Spain to prevent the naughty silver fellows from sounding the slogan of "free silver, free Cuba" and "sweeping the country on it." It is pretty sure that they could not sweep the country on free Cuba alone, so the potent factor in this sloganic combination must be free silver, which its opponents dread even more than they do war. We cite these instances to show that the other side is not disposed to regard the silver issue as dead or even sleeping very soundly.

But if war should come with Spain, what then? Would the silver question be buried or go to sleep? Not much. Then there would be need of more money, and it isn't the printing presses that would be started to make it, but the mints. The bullion that is piled up in the Treasury vaults would be carted to the mints and coined into dollars, and there would be demand for more dollars. No more bonds would be issued with the expectation or implied promise of payment in gold, but the money needed to carry on the war would be borrowed from our own people. There would be less opposition to the coinage of silver then than there is now, for its necessity would become more apparent. There could be no plausible excuse offered for printing money and refusing to coin it.

In the meantime India, which was roped into the demonetization of silver by the men who influenced the governing powers, presents an object lesson as to the disastrous effects of the war on silver in that country, for which so much was promised as the result of adopting the gold standard and where the results have not only been so disappointing but so ruinous. The story of that ruin is only hinted at in the article which we quote from the *Post*, for some familiar with India and the awful famine there declare that it was not so much a famine of food as a famine of money with which to buy the food, as proof of which they point to the fact that most of the supplies sent in the famine districts were not in cargoes of food but in money to buy the food what was in the country, but could not be bought by the masses of the people, who lacked the money to buy at the advanced prices.

If India has so fearfully felt the effects of being forced to adopt the gold standard, so has Japan, which has already begun to realize the terrible blunder she made when she was persuaded to adopt the gold standard, which she now sorely repents, for she has seen many contemplated enterprises choked off, reduced profits for those in operation, and competition arising in China where silver still holds sway.

Whether Senator Wolcott be right or not as to his hopes of international bimetallism, the way to hasten that up is for this country to lead the way and declare for it and then let other nations follow or stand still and suffer, as they choose. They will follow when we lead.

MINOR MENTION.

Some of the Spaniards have an idea that in the event of war with this country they could inflict much damage by sending out privateers to prey upon American commerce, and some people in this country, too, have that idea. Suppose they did send their privateers out, where would they find American ships on the seas to prey upon? They are not there. These privateers might scour the seas and then go back as empty-handed as they sailed. These days American commerce is carried in foreign bottoms, and if Americans happen to own ships that do trans-ocean carrying they are, with the exception of the few subsidized American ships which carry the American flag, foreign ships which sail under foreign flags. Perhaps the Spaniards, who do not seem to be very well up on this country, may not know this but they will discover it before they have been prowling on the seas long. In the meantime what would American privateers be doing with Spanish merchantmen? This country has established a pretty good reputation as a successful runner of privateers, and the Spaniards would soon learn that the privateer business had not been entirely forgotten. But how about our coast vessels? Would they come over and chase them? If they undertook that it would be necessary to send steamers, and these steamers must have coal. Where would they get the coal to keep up cruising in our waters? They would be lucky after exhausting their first supply if they could find enough to steam back into a friendly port, if they were to escape the American cruisers, which would make our waters very warm for them. Oh, no. There is not much to be feared from Spanish privateers.

***

Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, who has several times declared himself out of politics, seems to have revised his withdrawal, and is not only in again but has received the Populist nomination for Governor. The probabilities are that after he has made the race and the votes have been counted he will be out of politics again. Tom might have remained out but as his pet aversion, Marion Butler, remains in, he probably came to the conclusion that he could fight Marion more effectively from the inside of the breastworks than from the outside and hence concluded to remain in, and to give him more prestige in the fight secured this nomination. Tom isn't a very large man. Physically not quite as large as Marion Butler and mentally not much larger. The platform on which he was nominated is a sort of omnium gatherum, a political crazy quilt with a patch to catch the miscellaneous voter that may be easily gulled by platform declarations that really mean nothing. It tries to catch the prohibition vote by declaring against bar rooms, while it tries to keep in with the fellow who wants his drinks by declaring for bar rooms run by the State *a la* South Carolina, notwithstanding the rackety experience of that State with these beverage dispensing institutions. There are several other peculiar features in the platform, one of which is opposition to fusion on the silver or any other question, which was doubtless inspired by Watson, because Marion Butler favors fusion of all friends of the free coinage of silver on that issue. Take the platform as a whole it shows the handicraft of a demagogue about the size of Tom Watson.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Morgan proposes that the United States build of American materials the equa lof any battleship afloat and call it George Washington. That is a good idea. There is no war vessel that has ever born this illustrious name. The great name and the great ship will go well together.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— So it appears that the Infanta Eulalie has been endeavoring to turn the "Drei Kaiserbund" against us. What sort of return is this for the printing of her picture in almost ever American paper not so long ago—at the time of the Chicago Exposition, indeed? We would really have thought better of Lal.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— The Hon. William L. Wilson, Mr. Cleveland's Postmaster-General, has delivered a lecture at Washington and Lee University, in which he criticised Congress for granting the $5C,000,000 appropriation. Of course nothing has been done in a really proper way since Grover left the White House.—*Baltimore Herald, Dem.*

—— How could a mere private person get 3,000 or 4,000 pounds of gun cotton and dynamite under the hull of a ship, between 6 and 8.30 P. M.? It couldn't be done, especially if the ship was as well guarded as the Maine was. If she was blown up from outside, the Spanish war officials were at the botton of the enterprise. We do not yet credit the outside theory; but if it shall be proven the Spanish government must take the blame and the consequences. —*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Watts—"Bixley is a sad wag." Potts—"Especially when none will laugh at his jokes."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Helen—"Young Dudeleigh reminds me of a chrysanthemum." Mattie—"In what respect?" Helen—"Oh, he's nice to look it, but he hasn't a cent."

— She—"I know there's something I've forgotten to buy." He—"That's just what I thought." She—"Why did you think so?" He—"Because you have some money left." —*Tit-Bits.*

— Waggs—"Why do they always have the walls of a saloon covered with pictures?" Jaggs—"Oh, it's merely a matter of business." Waggs—"How's that?" Jaggs—"They are usually so bad that they drive men to drink."

— "Will I have to be identified when I come here next time?" inquired Mr. Jagway. "No, sir," replied the bank cashier. "Not unless you swear off in the meantime. I should know that nose again among a million.—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Her Adorer—"May I marry your daughter, sir?" Her Father—"What do you want to marry for? You don't know when you're well off." Her Adorer—"No, perhaps not; but I know when you're well off."—*Truth.*

— Tom—"Do you believe that marriage, as a rule, is a failure?" Jack—"Judging from my own experience, I believe it is." Tom—"Why, I didn't know that you had ever been married." Jack—"That's just it; I failed to marry."

— "Steam has rendered man inestimable service," remarked the observer of men and things, "and woman, also, since it has enabled her to open her husband's letters without his knowing it."—*Detroit Journal.*

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptish Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial, it will please me." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

CASTORIA.

Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is in every wrapper.

WHAT IS THE GRIP?

It Is Certainly a Most Mysterious Disease, But Its Real Cause Is Clearly Explained.

Investigation has shown that nearly every family in the city has had at least one of its members attacked by the grip, but it seems to be coming in a different form this year than ever heretofore. Men and women complain more of nausea, pains in the arms, limbs and about the back and a general lack of appetite and ambition.

Now, all this proves clearly just where the cause of the grip is located. Have you ever seen a sewer or drain clogged up after a heavy rain? It is precisely this way with the grip. The kidneys get clogged up and the poisonous acids which should pass from the system are thrown back until finally they get into the blood and so poison the whole body.

Read what the eminent Dr. Hamilton has to say upon this subject: "It is clear," says he, "that in order to drive grip and similar poisons from the system it is only necessary to open up the sewers; in other words, to put the kidneys in perfect working order so that they will carry these poisons away instead of allowing them to clog up and ruin the blood, and, unfortunately, this is not altogether an easy thing to do.

"There is, so far as the medical profession and science know, but one discovery that will quickly and effectually open up the kidneys and at the same time soothe them. That discovery, which has cured so many thousands of men and women; which is keeping so many in perfect health today, which is used so universally the world over is Warner's Safe Cure. It is recommended and used by the highest medical authorities both abroad and in America. It can be taken by the most aged person and the tiniest child with beneficial effect, for it is perfectly pure and harmless. Prof. Beyer of Germany, Dr. William Edward Robson of England and Dr. Gunn of New York are all prominent men who speak in the highest terms of this great remedy. If you have any symptoms of the grip, let me advise you to act promtly, for you will find that Safe Cure will relieve you quickly, take you from a condition of misery and put you on the road to health."

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greenville *Reflector:* It is by no means creditable to Greenville that so many gamblers and fakirs are allowed the privileges of the town this week. A horde of them followed the races here and are carrying on their games open and above board, some renting houses and having crowds gathered therein.

— Charlotte *News:* John Henderson, aged 22 years, of Cleveland county, T. S Webber, and another man were chopping in the woods on Pink Dillinger's land last Monday, when a falling tree struck Henderson across the back of the head crushing him to the ground and killing him almost instantly, says the *Star.* The other two men narrowly escaped, and Henderson was trying to get out of the way when the tree struck him. ——Miss Irwin, who lives near Matthews, has been strangely afflicted since last August. About the first of last August her appetite began failing and since that time has continued to diminish until now she eats nothing and cares for nothing. Her case is a strange one and puzzling to her physician. Though very weak, she is still able to be up and visit her friends. Her meager sustenance is gained principally from the nutriment which she forces herself to swallow in the liquid form.

— Wilkesboro *Hustler:* From a private source we get the following information of a peculiar and sad death in Yadkin county the latter part of last week.

A few days ago Coleman Wade, a young, prosperous merchant, had an attack of pneumonia and his physician had given up all hope of his recovery—he was too weak to even take any nourishment. At the time above referred to his sister was watching him. All at once he sprang up in the bed in an excited manner and asked her what it was he saw. She told him there was nothing. He replied that there was—that the devil had come after him, and sprang on the floor and ran under the bed. She called the physician and tried to pull him from under the bed, but they were unable to do so, as he had his hands clasped around the post. They then rolled the bed from over him and, in attempting to get under a chair, he got his head between two rounds, and in struggling while in this position he broke his neck before he could be extricated, dying almost instantly.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Peter Lane, a young colored school teacher, was assaulted and robbed by highwaymen on the road near the home of his father, Green Lane, in Hall's township, on Tuesday night, the 8th inst. He had been to Clinton on Monday before and drew his salary as teacher of a public school. It is supposed that the robbers knew of his drawing this money and waylaid him with the deliberate purpose of securing it. They held up Lane on the road, shot him with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the thigh, cut him severely with a knife and beat his head almost into a jelly with a fence-rail. They then rifled his pockets of some $35 and left him for dead. He regained consciousness, however, and was removed to his father's home. It is now believed that he will recover. He recognized and knows the men who robbed him, and it is believed that in due time they will be apprehended and brought to justice. It is said that the robbers are white men.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 15, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Emma S, 60 tons, Cahoon, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John H Tingue, 483 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Isaac P Campbell, 557 tons, Stevens, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
D J Sawyer, 288 tons, Kelley, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Joel Cook, 381 tons, Frazier, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Robert A Snow, 125 tons, Pillsbury. Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Sarah D Rawson, 292 tons, French, Jas T Riley & Co.
Victory (Br) 131 tons, Munro, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saha, Powers, Gibbs & Co.
Cambay (Br), 1693 tons, Rees, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Ruth (Nor), 445 tons, Olsen, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Broderene (Nor), 631 tons, Kildahl, Heide & Co.

Spoiled the Scene.

There is a good story of Charles Warner, who was depicting on the boards a powerfully pathetic part. He was made up marvelously to look starved to skin and bone, tottering on the verge of death from starvation, gasping for breath and weak from emaciation. Still he had on his finger a flashing diamond ring, and the sarcastic gallery reproved him for it one night. At the crucial moment the hero faltered out in agony to the gallery:

"Good heavens, if this fails, what shall I do?"

The answer floated down unexpectedly from the top seats:

"Pawn yer ring, Chawlie!"

It spoiled the scene.—Pearson's Weekly.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

At the Clairvoyant's.

"Cross my palm with $1, and I'll brighten your future."

"Too much to plank on uncertainties. But, say, I'll give you a quarter if you'll put a good shine on my present."—Detroit Free Press.

"On the right," said a Killarney guide to a party of tourists, "ye'll see a cascade called the Maiden's Tears, and on the left a cascade called the Widow's Tears, 'cause it dries up the quickest."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years, and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of, and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

CASTORIA.

Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is in every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		6
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	46	@	48
Virginia Meal	46	@	48
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@		12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½@		10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	1½@
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 80	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 38	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	48	@	50
Car load, in bags—White	47	@	48
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@		2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5¾@		6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	28
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	13
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 45	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	17 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 192 ℔ Sacks		@	35
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼@		
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Rosin was steady; strained, common to good, $1 42½@1 45. Spirits turpentine steady at 34@34½c.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 32c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 30c, with sales of 118 casks; receipts 138 casks. Rosin firm; reported sales 156 barrels; receipts 482 barrels; closing quotations: A, B, C, D $1 15, E $1 40, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 60 I $1 60, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 75, window glass $1 85, water white $2 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 17.—In response to favorable early English cables and predictions for a comparatively small port movement, the local market for cotton futures opened steady but quiet at an advance of 1 to 2 points. Buying on the opening was chiefly for the account of local shorts and Liverpool. An easier feeling developed shortly after the call under less reassuring news from Washington and local liquidation, and prices eased off 5 to 6 points. At no time, however, did the bear crowd take the aggressive, owing to the continued firmness of Southern spot markets. Selling was also checked by favorable news from Manchester and the continent regarding yarns and cloths. Business was very light during a greater part of the morning and afternoon, but near the close the market became more active, without showing decided leaning one way or the other, transactions in good part being for the evening up of accounts. A few selling orders were received from Liverpool on the decline. The South traded on both sides of the account. The close was quiet and steady at one to four points net decline.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton was dull; middling 6¼c.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 71,100 bales; March 5.94c, April 5.93c, May 5.97c, June 5.98c, July 6.00c, August 6.04c, September 6.01c, October 6.00c, November 6.00c, December 6.03c, January 6.05c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6¾c; middling gulf 6¾c; sales 106 bales.

Net receipts 1,264 bales; gross receipts 1,387 bales; exports to France 340 bales; exports to the Continent 1,502 bales; sales to spinners 106 bales; stock 183,061 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 13,525 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,066 bales; exports to France 8,267 bales; exports to the Continent 1,502 bales; stock 1,041,560 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 125,571 bales; exports to Great Britain 77,135 bales; exports to France 9,267 bales; exports to the Continent 42,115 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 7,699,313 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,749,313 bales; exports to France 723,606 bales; exports to the continent 2,297,312 bales.

March 17.—Galveston, easy at 5 13-16c, net receipts 1,738 bales; Norfolk, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 528 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¼c, net receipts—bales; Boston, dull at 6¼c, net receipts 251 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾, net receipts 282 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6¾c, net receipts 669 bales; Savannah quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 2,674 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5 9-16c, net receipts 4,321 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 1,552 bales; Memphis, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 1,835 bales; Augusta, steady at 5 15-16c, net receipts 440 bales; Charleston, quiet at 5 9-16c, net receipts 256 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Flour was held steady again but lacked buying interest. Wheat—Spot steadier; No. 2 red $1 04½; options opened firmer at ⅝@¾c advance on cold weather developments in the Northwest; a subsequent reaction under small clearances and lack of outside demand on shorts; closed steady at ½@1c net advance; No. 2 red March closed $1 04¼; May closed 99⅝c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 36c; options were also influenced by May liquidation and ruled weak all day, until helped slightly at the close by wheat; final prices were ¼c net lower; May closed 33¾c; July closed 35c. Oats—Spot weaker; No. 2, 30¼@31c; options quiet and weaker with corn, closing at ¼c net decline; May closed 29½c. Lard firmer; Western steam $5 40; May $5 50, nominal; refined steady. Pork steady. Butter was firm; Western creamery 15@19c; do factory 12@15c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 14@16½c; State dairy 14½@18c; do creamery 15@19c. Cheese dull; large white September 8c. Cotton seed oil steadier on improvement in lard products but trade still hangs fire; prime crude 20c; prime yellow 23c; off summer yellow 22½c. Petroleum easier; refined New York at $5 75; Philadelphia and Baltimore $5 70; do. in bulk $3 20. Rice steady. Coffee—Spot Rio weak; No. 7 invoice 5¾c; No. 7 jobbing 6¼c; mild quiet; Cordova 8¼@16c. Sugar—Raw barely steady; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4 1-16c; refined quiet.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The refusal of the Board of Trade directors to fix marginal price on May wheat was the main factor in that market to-day. Though the advance caused was lost about the middle of the session, prices recovered again, the July option closing ½ higher than yesterday. May showed an equal advance. Liquidation of May contracts in corn and oats made those markets weak, declines of ½ @ ⅝ and 1c respectively resulting. Provisions were firm all day and closed 7½ @ 15c higher.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Cash quotations: Flour weak. Wheat—No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 87@92½c; No. 2 red $1 00@1 01. Corn—No. 2 28¼c. Oats—No. 2 25¼c; No. 2 white, free on board 29¼@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27¼@28¾c. Rye—No. 2 48¾c. Mess pork per bbl., $9 90@9 95. Lard, per 100 lbs $5 12½@5 15. Short rib sides, loose, $4 92½@5 17½. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 25@5 40. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 19½.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 March $1 01½, 1 02, 1 01½, 1 02; May $1 04¼, 1 04½, 1 04, 1 04¼; July 85⅛, 85⅝, 84⅛, 84¾. Corn—May 29¼, 29⅝, 28¾, 29c; July 30½, 30¾, 30, 31¼c; September 31⅞, 31⅝, 31⅛, 31⅜c. Oats—May 25⅝, 25¾, 24⅞, 25⅜c; July 23⅛, 23¼, 22¾, 23⅛c. Pork, per bbl.—May $9 82½, 9 95, 9 80, 9 92½; July 9 87½, 10 02½, 9 85, 9 97½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 15; July $5 17½, 5 22½, 5 15, 5 21½. Ribs, per 100 lbs.—May $5 05, 5 10, 5 05, 5 10; July $5 12, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 17½.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steadier; spot and month 98⅛@98⅝c; April 98⅜@98⅞c; May 99@99¼c; steamer No. 2 red 95@95¼c; Southern wheat by sample 95@99½c; do on grade 95@99c. Corn weak; spot and month 32⅝@32¾c; April 33⅛@33c; May 33¼@33½c; steamer mixed 32½@32¼c; Southern white and yellow corn 32½@33½c. Oats steady at the decline; No. 2 white 34@34½c; No. 2 mixed 32@32½c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

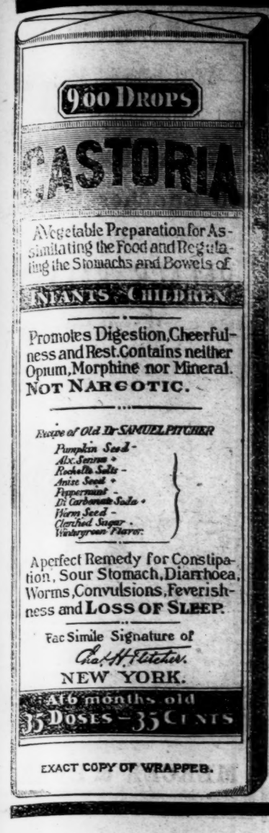
By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand and prices full. American middling fair 3¾d; good middling 3½d; American middling 3 11-32d; low middling 3 7-32d; good ordinary 3 1-16d; ordinary 2¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,700 American. Receipts 6,000 bales, none American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed barely steady. American middling (l m c): March 3 18-64@3 19-64d buyer; March and April 3 18-64@3 19-64d buyer; April and May 3 18-64@3 19-64d buyer; May and June 3 19-64d value; June and July 3 19-64@3 20-64d value; July and August 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; August and September 3 19-64@3 20-64d value; September and October 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; October and November 3 19-64d buyer; November and December 3 19-64d seller; December and January 3 19-64d seller.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 483¾@484 for demand; 480¼@481 for sixty days.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INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Delight and Laughter.

Our comedians think there is no delight without laughter, which is very wrong, for, though laughter may come with delight, yet cometh it not of delight, as though delight should be the cause of laughter. But well may one thing breed two together.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Cypress Knees.

In southern swamps the common cypress sends up peculiar growths known as "cypress knees." They are simply huge lumps of wood rising in the swamps from the roots of the trees, and their use in nature or utility in the economy of the plant is absolutely unknown.

Some Church Customs.

An English paper, quoted by The Living Church, says that there is in Paisley, Scotland, a Baptist cathedral with a surpliced choir of both sexes. In a Glasgow Congregational church a liturgy is used, with choral responses, including the Ten Commandments and the chanted Psalms. The lessons are read from a lectern, daily services are held, and over the altar or communion table, stands a large [illegible] cross.

Every Wife

feels an indescribable dread of the danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery.

Mother's Friend

a thoroughly tested remedy, gently prepares the system for this period, lessens the pain, and removes all danger. Its use insures a safe and happy termination of the dreaded event.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

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Mortagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE CONtained in a Mortgage given by S. B. Gaskill and wife to John D. Taylor, Receiver, and subsequently assigned to J. H. Gore, Jr., guardian of Leila G. McGirt et al., the undersigned will on Saturday, March 26th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M. offer for sale by public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the the city of Wilmington, the following described lot or parcel of land, lying, being, and situate in the city of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Eighth street sixty-six feet southwardly from its intersection with the southern line of Dawson street, and running thence southwardly along the said eastern line of Eighth street sixty-six feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Dawson street eighty-two and one-half feet to the western line of Millis' alley, thence northwardly along the western line of Millis' alley and parallel with Eighth street sixty-six feet, and thence westwardly and parallel with Dawson street eighty-two and a half feet, to the said eastern line of Eighth street, the beginning point.

Dated this the 25th day of February, A. D., 1898.

J. H. GORE, JR.,

feb 25 30t Assignee of the Mortgagee.

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

Fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper

CISCO'S HOODOOED CARPET.

Rose and Fell Until the Mystery Had Been Investigated.

"I was in Nebraska," said the raconteur of the party, "when I got the neatest surprise of my life and learned a whole page in the natural history of the country.

"I was visiting a relative, and, not having much else to do, I took considerable interest in fixing up the place, as much to pass the time away as anything else. The dooryard was filled with flowers, and I kept those free from weeds. I watched the Indians going up and down to their tepees, and sometimes smoked a pipe of peace with the old chief. I even whitewashed the fence, having all a tenderfoot's reverence for neat surroundings, and I laid each stick of wood in the limited woodpile—that is not a timber country—in mathematical precision by its neighbor's side.

"There was a bright red piece of carpet in evidence at the back of the house which tormented my New England soul with its inappropriateness. It was much too good to be thrown away and was at variance with the rest of the landscape. The chestnut horse browsing on the edge of the bluff was a bit of color in harmony with the rest, but this flamingolike carpet was a blot, an irritation.

"'Sophie,' I said one day to my estimable relative, 'why do you leave that red square out in the sunlight? It will fade and be worthless. Besides it spoils the looks of your nice yard.'

"'There is a depression of the ground there that is quite unsightly,' she answered, and I saw that she was begging the question. Then I tackled old Cisco, the man of all work.

"'Lors a massy, that carpet done hoodooed!' said the old man. 'Ef you watch out, you see dat carpet rise an fall like de waves ob de sea when dere ain't a bref of wind. No, sah, I nebber meddles wif dat yeah carpet.'

"It was a fact. The carpet did move, and I called old Cisco to help me lift it and had the pleasure of seeing the old fellow take to his heels as if he were chased by wolves.

"'Well, then, here goes alone!' I said, and quickly drew the large square of carpet to one side.

"And then the cause of the carpet's moving was evident, for as I withdrew it from the hole it covered myriads of snakes reared their angry heads at me, shaking their deadly rattles and wreathing themselves together in a column of wriggling, hissing ugliness.

"We are all the creatures of instinct. I followed old Cisco's example with such rapidity that the column of snakes had not disbanded when I was examining them through glass with an interest that was all the more intense because I was safe.

"'That is what you get for meddling,' said my relative, laughing, yet with a note of chagrin in her voice. 'I could not manage old Cisco without a hoodoo, and now I shall have to find a new one.'

"'Don't,' I urged. 'No doubt it is the warmth of the sun on the carpet that attracts the snakes from the hole. They will come back when the carpet is replaced and prove a wholesome terror to the neighborhood.'

"Then I went to the postoffice and dictated a telegram calling me home."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works, of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

THE STORY OF HER STRUGGLES TO BE FREE.

Address by Mr. John Dyer Before the Hibernian Association of Wilmington, March 17th, 1898.

Mr. Chairman, Brother Hibernians, Ladies and Gentlemen:

One of the prominent traits in Irish character is the undying love for the land of their birth. But if there was nothing else to prove it; if history was silent, and if the newspaper press, all over the world, did not testify to it, Saint Patrick's Day and its celebrations, from the rising to the setting of the sun, throughout the world, would put beyond question the love and veneration for the land of our origin and love for the mother that bore us.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

The heroes and martyrs of a people are the source from which springs the inspiration of national life. A nation cannot bring forth patriots and die. National martyrdom must ever be national immortality. The spirits of Wallawaski and Kosciusko live, though Poland lies in her shroud at Warsaw. The soul of Hofer still holds the passes of the Tyrol, and Tell's spirit still dwells on the Matterhorn. Even Scotland lives; for the names of Wallace and Bruce will not die. And if days of darkness should ever befall this great Republic (which may God in his mercy prevent) America will live a thousand years in the name of Washington alone. During seven hundred years the battle fields and scaffolds of Ireland proclaim it in the national order. The periods of Ireland's heroism and martyrdom are clearly marked. During almost five hundred years her armies, led by a line of heroes, from O'Neill to Sarsfield, carried the Irish flag defiantly around the isle. It was only after the longest struggle for national life in all history that the last of her heroes surrendered his army on the broken walls of Limerick, and from that hour her martyrdom began. And as we unfold the scroll there is worship in its character and grandeur in its antiquity. Names from every condition of life, from every form of faith, from every grade of lineage are there. Some dying on the scaffold; some lying in famine graves; some exiled to die in foreign lands. Differing only in the modes of action, every man who suffered for Ireland since the siege of Limerick is a martyr—whether it was a Jackson in the dock, O'Connell dying broken hearted at Genoa, or Allen Larkin and O'Brien chanting "God save Ireland" on the scaffold at Manchester.

They are martyrs all for Ireland. England has violated every law of morality, humanity and Christianity in her rule of Ireland. What has been her rule for two hundred years but "slaughter of the innocents?" We need not go back to Wexford, Drogheda, Bordenstown, or Glasnevin; or to Thomas Street and Saint Micans; but to those dark days of '48, which so many here remember, when more than one million and a half, men, women and children laid down in their famine graves, with their pale faces to heaven, silently invoking the vengeance of God on the heartless government of England. I need not speak of the dark days of penal laws or of the persecutions on account of the great majority of the people being Catholics. This is all well known to every Irishman acquainted with Irish history.

In a short address I have not time to enter into a description of the horrors of the rebellion of '98 and of the atrocious crimes committed by the English soldiery. These human fiends resorted to every means of torturing not only those who were found in arms against the government, but innocent persons if only suspected, were subjected to all sorts of indignities. I will only mention one to give some idea of the sufferings of the people. The soldiers amused themselves by filling linen caps with boiling pitch and drawing them over the heads of their victims, which would suffocate them, or if it was drawn off would bring the scalp along with it. The Irish people had just cause to rebel, a fact admitted by every fair minded Englishman of that time, as well as by many noble and good men of the present day. If the American colonies were justified in 1776 in shaking off the yoke of England their grievances were slight, compared with the tyranny practiced on the Irish people.

The tory press of England, as a matter of course, have tried to justify the government in her rule of tyranny. They have tried to make the world believe that the rebellion was chargeable to Catholicism, that desired to dominate the Protestants. There is not the slightest trnth in this charge. Who were the leaders of the insurrection? It is well known that the great majority of them were Protestants. We could give their names, but their numbers will suffice. There were 35 Episcopalians, 34 Presbyterians; 12 Catholic priests and 31 of the Catholic laity. By this it will be seen that Protestants as well as Catholics were engaged to free their country from the yoke of England. Many of these were descendants of Englishmen who settled in Ireland at the close of the Cromwellian war, who witnessed how Ireland was trodden down, and those, to use a common phrase, became more Irish than the Irish themselves. These men generally belonged to the privileged classes and were better educated and consequently were better quailfied to become leaders.

There is one other fact that may not be generally known, that the first Society of United Irishmen was formed in the Orange city of Belfast, in Ulster, by Wolf Tone and Thomas Russell. Both of these were Protestants. Open with me the roll of Ireland's martyrs and you will learn how they stood beside or fell with their Catholic fellow countrymen.

Again, the men who passed the resolutions at Dungannon were Protestants. The Volunteers of '82 were Protestants. Henry Grattan, Henry Flood, Philpot Curran (the advocate of '98), all were Protestants. The two great moral force men of Ireland were Daniel O'Connell, who was a Catholic, and Dean Swift, the Protestant. Father Murphy fell on the slope of Vinegar Hill, whilst the Episcopal minister, Jackson, swallowed a dose of poison in the dock at Dublin, dying before his death sentence could be pronounced. O'Connor, the Catholic, held secret councils with Bonaparte, whilst the Protestant, Wolf Tone, marshalled the Irish army. Catholic Dwyer held the mountain passes of Wicklow, when Protestant Robert Emmett laid fuse to Dublin Castle.

The revolt of the American colonies in 1775, seemed to Irishmen to resemble in some respects that of their own country. They were subjected to the will of a country by whose alien laws they were governed. They had no voice in the making of those laws. Their trade suffered under grievous disabilities. Three-fourths of the people were disfranchised because they were Catholics, who were excluded from every office of honor and emolument under the crown; just the same as they are at the present day.

The example of America led to the formation of a patriotic party, whose object was the liberation of trade from the fetters under which it languished, and for the abatement of abuses. Under the leadership of the illustrious Henry Grattan they quickly began to agitate for the restoration of the freedom of the Irish Parliament. The demand came when England was crippled by her efforts to subdue Washington and the armies of the Colonists. It had been necessary to draw troops from Ireland, which was garrisoned by a national volunteer force of 150,000 men. This force was enthusiastic for Grattan, and the oppressed Catholics made common cause with the struggling Colonists, who were Protestants. The surrender of the British forces at Yorktown and the recognition of American independence, made it hopeless longer to resist the demand of Ireland for a free Parliament. The volunteers of '82 backed this demand by the display of eighty thousand bayonets, the only kind of argument that England was ever listened to. But the Irish did not think of separation. They were glad of the privilege to have the making of their own laws. But the grand mistake they made was that they did not cut loose from England altogether, as has been proven subsequently. They never had a better opportunity, but let it pass, and disbanded the volunteers.

After Ireland gained her own parliamentary independence, for 10 years she had unparalleled prosperity. Manufactories were established. There were more than a million and a half people employed in the various industries. The people became comparatively contented and prosperous. But the selfish jealousy of John Bull could not stand this. Notwithstanding George the Third had signed a treaty that the first Parliament was to last forever, like all British treaties, it was observed no longer than it suited the convenience of England, and like the treaty of Limerick it was broken up, to the everlasting disgrace of the English nation.

To effect this object, she sent emissaries and traitors to foment rebellion. It must be understood that the great majority of the people were Catholics, who were still under penal laws. Catholic emanicipation had been promised but not granted. The government stirred dissensions amongst the people by exciting religious prejudices, pitting the Protestants against the Catholics, a policy they have always pursued as a means to more easily govern, divide and conquer. This has always been England's motto in governing the Irish.

England had determined to break up the Irish Parliament, and employed the traitor, Lord Castlereagh, to assist in bringing it about. Finally this traitor's machinations were successful, and the accursed union of the two countries was effected against the vigorous protest of the Irish people, and since that day Ireland has been going down, ruined by this unhallowed Union. After Castlereagh accomplished the ruin of Ireland, his life was not a happy one. Despised by his fellow countrymen he led a miserable life, and with a guilty conscience ended his life by suicide, a death good enough for such a traitor.

After the union with England the Irish patriots became convinced that no justice could be expected from England. So they determined to prepare for one grand struggle to free their conntry. They asked aid from France, which sent a large flotilla across the channel with an army fully equipped; but unfortunately a terrible storm arose and dispersed the ships and only a small portion of the flotilla was able to reach the Irish coast. After this misfortune they decided not to land and the expedition was abandoned. England being aware of this, determined to force the hand of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, leader of the Irish rebel forces, and compelled him to take the field unprepared. But after a gallant struggle eventually they were compelled to abandon any further resistence. Many of the leaders were executed and some went into exile.

We cannot pass by that terrible and ever memorable year without expressing our admiration and love for the intrepid and uncouquerable peasant heroes who fought and suffered and died for Ireland and liberty. Had such deeds as theirs been performed in Greece or Rome they would have been immortalized in song and story. But England's mercenary scribes hold them up to scorn and call them rebels. But their names are enshrined in every Irish heart, and are household words in every Irish home; and their examples will stimulate every succeeding generation, until their efforts will be crowned by success, and Ireland is free and her fetters broken.

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?
Who blushes at the name?
When cowards mock the patriots' fate,
Who hangs his head for shame?
He's all a knave or all a slave
Who slights his country thus;
But true men like you men
Will take your stand with us."

The story of the rebellion of '98 would fill a volume, but I have not time to pursue the subject or describe the sufferings and persecutions which followed. The question has often been asked why is it the Irish, who are famed for their impetuous bravery, have not been successful in freeing their country from the galling yoke of England? Those who ask this question do not understand the situation in Ireland. The answer is easy of comprehension. The people are not allowed to carry arms. There is no militia system, because the Government is afraid that it would give the people a chance when an opportunity offered, to turn on their masters. There is a cordon of twelve thousand constabulary, all well drilled as soldiers, and detachments of them are stationed in every nook and corner of the country. This force acts as spies for the Government. Every man's political leanings are known, and none are allowed license for arms but those who are known to be friends of the Government. There is always from 30,000 to 50,000 of a standing army stationed in Ireland, who are ready to stamp out any patriotic demonstration. In addition to this there is a coast guard force around the island with revenue cruisers always alert in the Government's interest. Irish regiments in the British service are always sent into foreign service, as they are afraid that if Ireland made an effort to free herself, the Irish troops would side with the people. During the rebellion of '98 there was only about four or five counties out of the thirty-two engaged against the Government. Very few of these had firearms, but had to resort to what was called a pike, a sort of spear about seven feet long, which could not be used to advantage except when they came to charge the enemy, and then they were found to be superior to the ordinary bayonet. Yet laboring under so many disadvantages, it taxed the British (150,000 strong) to their utmost to suppress the insurrection.

Those in whose veins flows the blood of the heroes of '98 will never abandon the struggle for which their fathers fought, bled and died. Triumph will surely come sooner or later as sure as there is a God of Justice. There is "Life in the Old Land yet." On the first of January, the centenary of '98, the citizens of Dublin turned out *en masse* to witness a torchlight procession in honor of the rebellion, and a few days later, at the Lord Mayor's civic parade, the English garrison offered a band and military escort, which was promptly refused. The Irish wanted no red coats, who a century ago murdered men, women and children, to escort them. This Summer will be held in Dublin the centenary, when Irishmen from every land throughout the world will join in the celebration. And it is to be hoped that it will be the occasion of uniting all Nationalists in one grand demand for Home Rule and the regeneration of Ireland.

Since the days of '98 we find that the character of the tory government of England has not changed. It still maintains its unenviable reputation as chief of the robber nations and boasts of its progress in aggressive power and strange to say, it claims to be influenced by the desire to give to those countries it has *stloen*, civilization and Christianity, while its every act gives the *lie* to this hypocritical assumption. During the summer of last year, 1897, John Bull to impress the world with his greatness and gratify his natural egotism got up what he called the Queen's Jubilee in honor of her Majesty Victoria. No doubt his real motive was to impress the despotic powers with his strength by displaying his numerous Iron-clads. All the governments of Europe sent ships to represent their nations. Even the United States sent a warship manned by Americans. I wonder if old Andrew Jackson had been alive and President, would he have condescended to this? I imagine I hear the old hero of New Orleans, say "No, by the Eternal, no. I will not consent to do honor to the granddaughter of the old tyrant George the Third who did his level best to force on the American people his unjust laws and tyrannical rule."

It is a gratification to the Irish scattered over the world to know that the Irish people did not recognize this hollow show. If they had they would have deserved the scorn and contempt of all self respecting people everywhere. Let England boast of her power and greatness while she may, the time is drawing nigh when her prestige will be broken. In fact the other nations are fully aware of her weakness and cannot be deceived. Lord Wolsley himself has warned the government of the weak condition of her defences; that if an army of 100,000 men made good their landing in England, they could take the country. With Germany and Russia and France increasing their navies, they will in time be more than a match for England, and the boast that "Britannia rules the waves" can be made no longer. Let the Irish people still hope that the day of retributive justice will come, that after a long night of darkness and misrule, the sunburst of liberty will dawn on Ireland's venerable hills and her people become contented, happy and free, and then Robert Emmett's epitaph may be written.

From the above remarks it might be inferred that I am an advocate of war. No, I deprecate war, and would to God that nations could settle their disputes without shedding blood. War is a relic of barbarism, and can only be justified when an oppressed people make an effort to shake off tyranny and also in self-defence. But as long as the great powers of Europe continue to obey the law of might by robbing the weaker nations war most exist in the world. I do hope we will not have war with Spain over the Maine affair, but if it is proven that Spain connived at it in any way, then our Government will demand indemnity. If this is refused and Spain prefers to fight then Uncle Sam must teach those haughty Dons a lesson they will not soon forget. I believe native and foreign-born citizens North and South will defend the nation's honor. Irishmen now as well as in the past will be found in the thickest of the fight. They have proven their loyalty to this Government. More than one-third of Washington's army were Irishmen, and when at Valley Forge the army was in a destitute condition, in need of food and clothing, an Irish-American society named The Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, of Philadelphia, sent Washington one hundred thousand pounds sterling to help him in one of the darkest periods of the war. At the close of the war Washington complimented his Irish soldiers for their courage and bravery and for the sacrifices they had made for their adopted country and the glorious cause of liberty.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 9:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:38 p. m., Hamlet 6.58 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 30 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:38 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:33 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15)a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:35 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:05 p. m., Hamlet 11:23 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 3:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:40 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McGEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth, Va. mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

(In Effect January 23rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 32 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 17 P. M
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Rameur	5 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 35 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Greensboro	3 15 "
Leave Climax	4 25 "
Arrive Ramseur	6 10 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Ge n'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
jan 23 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN.....Saturday, March 5
ONEIDA.....Saturday, March 12

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, March 5
CROATAN.....Saturday, March 12

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 8
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, March 15

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.

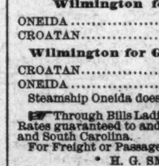
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. mar 1 tf

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.
500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.
100 Barrels Molasses all grades
50 Barrels Cider.
100 Cases Star Lye.
200 Bags Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 16 tf 19 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.



CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

"MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Water is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

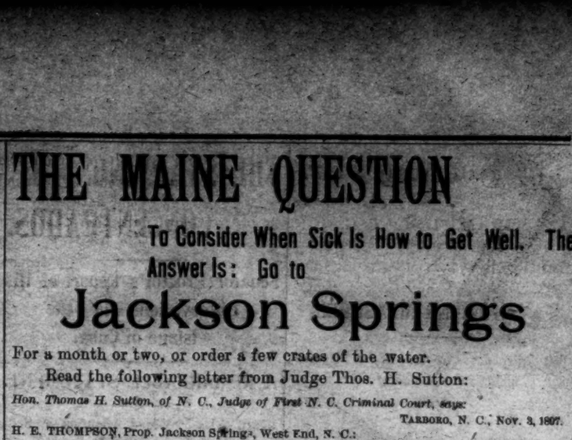
THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
West End, Moore County, N. C.

mar 15 tf



When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In

Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice-President. GEO. SDOAN, Cashier.

Results, If You Deposit in

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

$1	a week for 5 years you will have		$ 286
$2	" " " "	"	572
$3	" " " "	"	858
$4	" " " "	"	1144
$5	" " " "	"	1430
$10	" " " "	"	2860
$15	" " " "	"	4290
$1	" for 10 years	"	687
$2	" " "	"	1374
$3	" " "	"	2061
$4	" " "	"	2748
$5	" " "	"	3435
$10	" " "	"	6870
$15	" " "	"	10305

STEP BY STEP YOU GO A LONG WAY.

mar 12 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Feb. 18th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$572,903 10	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	21 86	Surplus	60,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,000 00	Undivided profits	15,912 11 — 75,912 11
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	36,000 00
Due from other Banks $109,167 71		Total Deposits	662,455 16
Cash on hand 67,274 55	276,442 31		
Total	$899,367 27	Total	$899,367 27

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Feb. 18, '90.	Feb. 18, '97.	Feb. 17, 98.
Total Deposits	$607,000	$650,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,900	64,500	75,900
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. mar 6 tf

Low Prices in

Tinware, Stoves and Hardware

of all kinds is what dealers are looking for that have an eye to business. They will do well to inspect the values that we are offering in these lines and the prices that we are quoting just now on Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Ranges and Agricultural Implements of all kinds before purchasing elsewhere.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department.

J. W. MURCHISON,

feb 23 tf ORTON BUILDING.

THE WORTH COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO

WORTH & WORTH,

Wholesale Grocers, Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Commence business this day and assure their friends and customers of a continuance of the same business principles and policy which characterized their predecessors. All business entrusted to us will have our careful attention. feb 1 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 and $1.50 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

feb 25 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Livery and Sales Stables

Open All Day and All Night

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

First-Class EquiPment

In Every Branch.

Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.

HORSES BOARDED.

Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.

S. P. COWAN & CO.,

Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets Telephones, both companies No. 15. jan 1 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, (Maxton.)
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1898

A SWEEPING MEASURE.

Bill Introduced in the House Reorganizing the Line of the Army.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, introduced to-day a bill reorganizing the line of the army. It is a sweeping measure, making many changes in the existing system. It makes the peace organization of each regiment of infantry now in service hereafter embrace one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, ten captains, twelve first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, two battalions of four companies each and two skeleton or unmanned companies, the organized companies to be constituted as now authorized by law.

Section two provides that in time of war the President, in his discretion, may establish a third battalion for each infantry regiment, consisting of four companies, to be supplied by manning two skeleton companies and by organizing two additional companies.

The bill authorizes the President, in war time, to increase the enlisted strength to not exceeding 250 total enlisted men for each infantry company, 100 total enlisted men for each cavalry troop, 200 total enlisted men for each battery of heavy artillery, 175 total enlisted men for each battery of field artillery and 150 total enlisted men for each company of engineers. The quartermaster, commissary and veterinary sergeants are to have the pay and allowance of sergeants of their respective arms.

The rest of the bill making provision for war emergencies follows:

Section 5. That to facilitate the recruitment to their war strength of troops, batteries and companies, the President in his discretion may in time of war authorize each or any regiment of the army to draw its recruits from such States or State as may be designated by him; the recruits thus obtained to be credited as a part of the quota of troops called for by the United States from the State so designated.

Section 6. That in time of war the President shall cause the batteries of artillery authorized by law to be organized as heavy or field artillery, as in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require.

Section 7. That in time of war the pay proper of enlisted men actually serving in commands operating against an enemy shall be increased twenty per cent. over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law provided, that in war time no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duties; provided, further, that any soldier who deserts shall, beside incurring the penalties now attaching to the crime of desertion, forfeit all rights to pension which he might otherwise have acquired; and provided, also, that no bounty or money gratuitous shall be paid by State or local authorities to a soldier as an inducement to enlist in the United States military service.

Section 8. That whenever the strength of a company of infantry, as established by the President, shall exceed 150 enlisted men, a captain or other officer commanding it shall be mounted and be entitled to the same allowance as a mounted officer of his grade.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Not Ready to Make Report of Its Findings—Will Probably Return to Havana.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, March 17.—No member of the Court of Inquiry came on shore from the Iowa to-day, and it was impossible to learn on board the battleship what, if anything, had been done. Not until a late hour to-night was the correspondent of the Associated Press able to ascertain from Rear Admiral Sicard the status of the investigation. Admiral Sicard said:

The court report has not yet been made and I am unable to say when it will be. The notice that it will be in Washington by Saturday is probably purely on inferior information. It must be borne in mind that the work of the court necessarily progresses slowly.

There is good authority for the assertion that the court will probably return to Havana before reaching its conclusions.

It is learned to-night that a special report of the work of the Court of Inquiry has been sent to Washington. It is in the nature of a communication for the use of the President, which he may or may not make public as he sees fit, and will enable him to take measures accordingly, as the court will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

LAVIGNE AND DALY.

The Twenty Round Go Resulted in a Draw.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—The twenty round go between Kid Lavigne and Jack Daly for the lightweight championship of the world at central armory to-night resulted in a draw. The fighting was fast and furious from the start, but the contestants were so evenly matched that neither could gain an advantage over the other sufficient to get a decision in his favor.

BATTERY I, FIRST ARTILLERY.

Left Fort Monroe Last Night For Fort Caswell.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 18.—Batteries F and I, of the First artillery, left Fort Monroe to-night for the Southern posts to which they were ordered several days ago. Several hundred people assembled on the dock at Old Point Comfort to see the soldiers off.

Battery F, of the Fourth artillery, Fort Riley, KS., destined for Fortress Monroe, Va., pulled out to-day on a special train.

SPRING HUMORS, boils, pimples, sores and all eruptions are promptly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood, eradicating every trace of scrofula.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents. †

THE STARVING CONCENTRADOS.

Senator Proctor's Report of His Observations in the Island of Cuba.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Heard With Profound Attention by Senators and People Who Thronged the Galleries—National Quarantine Bill Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who returned last Sunday from an extended trip to and through the island of Cuba, this afternoon made a statement to the Senate of his observations on the island.

From many view-points the statement was remarkable. It had evidently been most carefully prepared. Every element of sensationalism had been studiously eliminated from it and, except so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to arouse the puplic mind, already keenly alive to the condition of affairs on the island.

Every statement made by Senator Proctor was with that clearness and precision which characterize the accurate demonstration of a problem in mathematics. Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterance of theSenator aroused breathless interest. Every person within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observation into careful terms, lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional. One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye, of Maine, a few minutes after its delivery. "It is" said he, "just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it." That was the impression the statement made upon the Senate.

The scene in the Senate just preceding and during the delivery of the speech was almost dramatic in the intensity of its interest. The occasion of the address arose very unexpectedly. The National Quarantine bill was under discussion, and Senator Mallory, of Florida, had been recognized for a speech in opposition to the pending measure. Senator Frye entered the chamber and, interrupting Senator Mallory, requested him to yield to Senator Proctor, who desired to make a statement concerning his observations in Cuba of interest to the Senate and to the country.

Instantly there was a commotion on the floor and the galleries. It had been announced that Senator Proctor would soon make a statement, but it was not supposed that he would make it on the floor of the Senate. A call of the Senate was demanded by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire. In a few minutes every Senator in the Capitol was in his seat and, the word having been passed through the corridors, people flocked into the galleries until they were packed.

Senator Proctor was accorded the closest attention throughout his speech, He confined himself to his manuscript, and at the conclusion, while there was no demonstration, he was cordially congratulated by many of his colleagues.

Senator Proctor, in the beginning, stated that his trip was entirely unofficial and was not suggested by any one. Senator Proctor said in part:

Gen. Lee's Valuable Service.

"Of General Lee, I need say little. His valuable service, to his country in his trying position are too well known to all his countrymen to require mention. Beside his ability, high character and courage he possesses the important requisites of unfailing tact and courtesy, and with all, his military education and training, and his soldierly qualities are invaluable adjuncts in the equipment of our representative in a country so completely under military rule as is Cuba."

Senator Proctor also eulogized Consuls Brice and Barker.

"It has been stated that I said there was no doubt the Maine was blown up from the outside," he continued. "This is a mistake. I may have said that such was the general impression among Americans in Havana. In fact, I have no opinion about it myself, and carefully avoided forming one."

Senator Proctor described the places he had visited and the warlike conditions of tinings on the island, outside of Havana. The order of concentration has produced desolation. He told of Weyler's order for concentration and of the effect it had had upon the concentrados.

Starving Reconcentrados.

Continuing he said: "The execution of this order was left largely to the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice, and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerrillas. When they reached the towns they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trocha and left to live if they could. Their huts are about ten by fifteen feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together. They have no floor but the ground and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing, except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize. With large families or with more than one in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water and foul food, or none, what wonder that one-half died, and that one-quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder, resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, aye, and swollen abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless. Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market, surrounded by food. These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not beggars even now.

"Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition far better than I can. It is not within the narrow limits of my vocabulary to portray it. I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn; that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents and they had given free play to a strong, natural and highly cultivated imagination. Before starting, I received through the mail a leaflet published by the *Christian Herald*, with cuts of some of the sick and starving of the concentrados and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000, two hundred thousand had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food. My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city alcaldes (mayors,) of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish born, but every time the answer was that the case has been over-stated.

"General Blanco's order of November 13th last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended' and the owners are obliged to build 'centres of defence.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible shelter, food or source of information for an insurgent and will be slow to surrender this advantage. In fact, though the order was issued four months ago I saw no beneficient results from it worth mentioning."

Speaking of the Cubans, the Senator said: "There are, or were before the war, about 1,000,000 Cubans on the island, 200,000 Spaniards (which means those born in Spain) and less than half a million of negroes and mixed blood. The percentage of colored to white has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years, and it is not now over 25 per cent. of the total. In fact, the number of colored people has been actually diminishing for nearly that time.

"One thing that was new to me was to learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cubans over the Spaniards in the matter of education. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect.

"It is said that there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, been sent home, sick, are in the hospitals and some have been killed, notwithstanding the official reports.

The Insurgents.

"Having called on Governor and Captain General Blanco and received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomez's camp and was told that if I would write him, an answer would be returned safely within ten days at most. I saw several who had visited the insurgent camps, and was sought out by an insurgent field officer, who gave me the best information received as to the insurgent force. His statements were moderate, and I was credibly informed that he was entirely reliable. He claimed that the Cubans had about 30,000 now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces, eastern Santa Clara, and this statement was corrobrated from other good sources.

"They have a force all the time in Havana province itself organized as four small brigades, and operating in small bands. Ruiz was taken, tried and shot within about a mile and a half of the railroad and about fifteen miles of of Havana on the road to Matanzas, a road more traveled than any other. Arranguren was killed about three miles the other side of the road about the same distance, fifteen or twenty miles from Havana. The insurgents are well armed but very poorly supplied with ammunition. They are not allowed to carry many cartridges; sometimes not more than one or two. The infantry especially are poorly clad.

Senator Proctor said the army and Spanish citizens do not want autonomy for that means government by the Cuban people. As for the Cubans they say the offer of it comes too late. If it succeeds it can only be by armed force.

"I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard, and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler, not the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of these incidents, but the spectacle of a million and a half people, the entire native population of Cuba struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self-government are far more favorable.

"But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them; but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required, may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

National Quarantine Bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Proctor's statement, Mr. Mallory, Florida, delivered an extended speech in opposition to the national quarantine bill. He held strongly that the national government ought not to trench upon the limits of the constitution by invading the rights of the States to establish their own quarantine regulations. He advocated strengthening the national maritime quarantine.

Senator Baker, Georgia, maintained that the matter of quarantine was not a sectional question, all the ports of the United States being liable to epidemics. "I favor," said he, "all the aid the Government can give in the prevention of epidemics and the stamping out of diseases but I do not favor a regulation which will deny to a State or community the right to protect itself by quarantine regulation."

Previous to this, Senator Butler, of North Carolina, made a few remarks in denunciation of the Torrey bankruptcy measure.

At 4.30 P. M., on motion of Senator Frye, of Maine, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 P. M. adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

No political questions were discussed in the House to-day. The whole session was devoted strictly to the Post-office Appropriation bill which was taken up for amendment under the five minute rule. The questions which cousumed the major portion of the time related to the allowance for clerk hire at the postoffices and to rural free delivery. The House increased the allowance for rural free delivery from $150,000 to $300,000 and defeated the proposition for increased clerk hire. The amendment to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery was offered by Mr. Stokes, Democrat, South Carolina.

The House at 5.10 P. M. adjourned.

A dispatch from Rome says the Italian Government has sold the armored cruiser Varese to Spain.

PITCHER'S
CASTORIA
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT
Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

A NEW SQUADRON OF WARSHIPS.

Five of the Best Vessels of the Navy to be Stationed at Hampton Roads.

FOR DEFENSIVE PURPOSES.

Ships From That Point Can Speedily Reach Any Portion of the Coast That May be Attacked by a Hostile Fleet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The event of the day in official circles was the issue of an order for the formation of a new squadron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hampton Roads. The squadron in the beginning will consist of five ships, all the best of their types. Two of them, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn from the present North Atlantic fleet at Key West and Tortugas. It would be a grave mistake to suppose that in ordering this movement the Navy Department is animated by any purpose of yielding to representations or intimations that may have come from the Spanish Minister, as to the mischief caused by the gathering of so large a naval force as Admiral Sicard's fleet in the vicinity of Cuba. On the contrary the formation of the new squadron was brought about by purely

Strategic Considerations.

Although it appears from the nature of the force so far under orders to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, that this strategy is of the defensive nature. The new squadron cannot be called a "flying squadron" because the association of heavy battleships with fleet cruisers like the Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis reduces the available speed of the whole to the speed of the slowest vessel, and the squadron could not do much "flying" in the naval sense. The indications rather are that, when reinforced by some smaller cruisers, the squadron will constitute an ideal naval defence. For the past two months influences have been at work in the Navy Department to bring about this change, and as a policy board, headed by Captain Crowninshield, has been in frequent session of late at the department, it is believed that it has endorsed the plan at last. Although the other ships to be added to the squadron have not yet been definitely selected, it is surmised that they will include some of the other battleships at Key West and the armored cruiser New York, in which case Admiral Sicard, it is believed, will command the new force. In place of the cruiser New York the people of Key West will look upon the grim outlines of the big monitor Puritan, supposedly the most powerful ship in smooth water in the whole world. She will have to assist her on guard the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah and the monitor Amphitrite. The Puritan is now at Norfolk, almost ready for sea; the Miantonomah is at League Island, quite ready, and so is the Amphitrite, at Port Royal, S. C. So the order in the end will result in the gathering of the pink of the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads. The point is said to be the best strategically on the Atlantic coast. It is almost centrally located and the ships from that point can reach any portion of the coast in short order, which is regarded as desirable since no one can tell just where a flotilla of torpedo destroyers or a fast cruiser may turn up with hostile intent to attack a town. Besides, the second best navy yard in the country is there to fall back upon for repairs to the ships, plenty of the best coal is at Newport News, there is easy water to navigate, and finally the fort at Hampton Roads may serve as a base of operation in case of need for protection. These are the considerations which animated the navy department in making this new order. It is announced that the commander of the new squadron has not yet been selected and, pending that selection or the arrival in port of Admiral Sicard, it is expected that Captain Higginson, the commander of the battleship Massachusetts and senior officer, will hold the command of the squadron.

Remaining at Key West after the departure of the Massachusetts and the Texas, Admiral Sicard will still have a fleet of his own in numbers, when the spectacle will be presented of a fleet and a squadron on one station, something not seen since the civil war. The monitors which it is designed to send to Key West are said to be well fitted for the service. Owing to their light draft of from fifteen to sixteen feet, they will be able to navigate safely the shallow waters of the Florida coast and will not be obliged, like the Iowa, to lie six miles out at sea from Key West to secure enough water under the keel.

The gunboat Helena reported to the department that she had sailed to-day from Funchal, Madeira, for Key West to join the squadron. It is now said that it has been definitely determined to bring the battleship Oregon around South America to Key West. The Navy Department has issued orders that such trial as may be made of the new torpedo boat Rodgers shall take place while the boat is under way Saturday next from Baltimore to Norfolk. She also will go southward to join the flotilla at Key West. The Columbia and Minneapolis are still each 260 men short of their full quota, but it is expected that enough men will be secured in the course of a few days to enable the ships to be sent to Hampton Roads to execute the orders issued to-day.

The naval recruiting officers are meeting with success at New Orleans. Yesterday they secured forty men who were professionally fitted for the navy

THE MAINE CATRASTOPHE.

Spanish Commission Will Declare It the Result of an Internal Accident.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here to-day:

"The report of the Spanish commission on the Maine is not yet known; but, the statement of several technical officers, who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster show it was indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are therefore deplored in official quarters, as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that should the American technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion the public here will refuse to accept the finding and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

THE ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING.

The Largest Measure of Preparation Yet Made by the Government.

SPAIN THREATENING WAR

Repels Suggestion of Indemnity for Maine Disaster—President McKinley Expects to Receive To-day Report of the Court of Inquiry.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The semi-official statement given out at Madrid advancing the Government's view that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be indignantly repelled by Spain, attracted much interest in official circles. There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the American Court of Inquiry and to that end was preparing to anticipate and offset it by making clear the Government's policy of standing by the report of the Spanish commission. The report of the latter body was due in Madrid yesterday and while its conclusions are not officially known, it is a foregone conclusion that it will find that the Maine disaster was due to accident, resulting in an internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterances of Captain Peral, head of the Spanish commission, who stated publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity will be indignantly repelled, is the further statement from reliable sources that Spain has made it clear to the authorities here that

Intervention May Lead to War.

The prospects of such intervention appear tobe seriously entertained by Spain and strong efforts have been made to evert it by showing that the conditions of the reconcentrados did not warrant the step, and also that it would threaten to end the prospects of further pacific negotiations.

The largest measure of preparation yet made by the War Department to meet the contingencies of the future probably has just been completed. It is the preparation of a bill providing, among other sections, for the placing of the

Army on a War Footing

for the full strength of 104,000 men. The bill has been carefully gone over by the War Department and was introduced in the House by Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who it is expected will urge it vigorously inasmuch as it is an administrative measure.

In view of the possibility of a conflict with Spain considerable interest centres just now in the strength of

The Militia Force

of the United States which would be liable to be called upon in case of necessity. According to latest reports the total organized strength of the militia of the United States is 114,362 men while the number of men available for military duty (unorganized) is 10,301,839.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo, received a dispatch to-day from Captain-General Blanco, as follows:

"The Council of Secretaries, under my Presidency, has resolved to prorogue in all parts of the island, up to March 31, 1899, a decree of 1897, relative to the suspension of proceedings against landed estates, unless the insular legislature takes special action on the subject. The effect of this, it is explained, is to do away with the taxes on those lands which have been devastated and have become unproductive."

Both governments have been sounding each other on the activity of the other in searching for ships, but there has been little ground for objection on either side, as both have been in the same markets. The administration explains its buying of ships on the ground that Spain's attitude has been so menacing as naturally to call for an augmented navy, while Spain takes the same view that the activity in the United States requires suitable preparations by the Spanish navy.

The report that Spain had protested against a filibustering expedition to Porto Rico cannot be verified, as officials here say this expedition has not yet got away.

Court of Inquiry's Report.

The President expects the report of the Court of Inquiry to-morrow or next day.

Both the President and the Secretary are determined that no efforts shall be spared to maintain the secrecy of the court's verdict until they themselves have determined to give it publicity. Therefore, even the admirably designed naval cipher code will not be relied upon, and at the President's instance Admiral Sicard was directed to place the documents in the custody of some naval officer, according to the usual methods, and forward them to Washington in that manner. It is not known positively that the conclusions of the board are final, but if the ordinary routine of the court's inquiry has been followed in this case they probably are so, unless the Secretary of the Navy believes, after looking into the testimony, that some lines of investigation should be further pursued.

INSULTS TO AMERICANS.

Strong Feeling Exhibited by Spanish Officials in Havana—Threatening Circulars Scattered in the City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, March 17.—Last evening small bills in two forms, one signed "A few volunteers" and the other "Spanish commerce," were circulated about the streets, inveighing in bitter and even obscene terms against Senator Money and Congressman Cummings, as well as several correspondents, saying in substance that their presence in Havana was an "insult to Spaniards," asking how long it was to be endured and ending with such phrases as "death to these Americans; throw them into the water."

The circulars were probably "fakes." The question of the expulsion of several American correspondents who are very obnoxious to the authorities isagain being considered, now that the Court of Inquiry has left Havana.

It really seems as if now, for the first time, the probability of an open breach with the United States is being seriously considered in Spanish official circles in Cuba.

Despite the strong feeling, however, the city is quiet and thus far there are no authentic accounts of insults offered to Americans here.

The Chilian Government denies the rumors of the sale of the cruiser O'Higgins.

THE POP. CONFERENCE

Railway Commission Overrules Exceptions of Railroads to Rate Reduction.

APPEAL WILL BE TAKEN.

Order Reducing Passenger Rates to Go Into Effect March 23d—The Lease of the A. & N. C. Railroad Declared Off.

Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.

The Populist conference adjourned this morning near 4 o'clock. After mouthing over the following resolutions, they were adopted by a vote of 46 to 26:

"*Resolved*, That the spirit of this conference warrants the assertion that any differences which may have existed in the People's party of North Carolina are eliminated, and the sense of this conference is that every effort to create discord hereafter will be an object of grave suspicion, and the promoters of such an effort may be looked on as inimical to reform and good government.

"*Resolved*, That the spirit of the recommendatory addresses by the National chairmen of the People's party, the Democratic party and Silver Republican party, invoking a union of all forces favoring a reform of the National financial system, is cordially endorsed, since such reform was the inspiration of the People's party, and is now the greatest purpose.

"*Resolved*, That it is the hope of the conference that the State convention of the People's party may be able to devise means for furthering all its principles and efforts as will in no wise compromise the integrity of the party or the beneficint results of legislation already accomplished."

There was much opposition to the resolutions. Ex-Judge Whitaker, Capt. A. S. Peace and others spoke against them. L. C. Caldwell, the chairman of the Railway Commission, made the most remarkable statement at the caucus. He said that the resolutions meant nothing; that he was unalterably opposed to fusion with the Democrats; that if he thought they meant such fusion he would stamp the life out of them on the floor.

The resolutions were written by Hal Ayer.

It appears now that the lease of the A. & N. C. Railroad is off.

It is said this morning that Chairman Caldwell has again changed his mind and will now vote for a reduction of passenger rates. Mr. Caldwell has been on the ragged edge for several days.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Senator Pritchard says he hasn't recommended any one for postmaster here.

The mayor binds Lamar Bailey over to Wake Superior Court under $100 bond for defacing the Confederate monument.

At the meeting of twelve members of the Populist State Executive Committee here to-day, Chairman Fountain was urged to call a meeting at once.

The Railway Commission overrules the exceptions of railroads to the order reducing passenger fares, and the two and two-and-a-half cent rates will go into effect March 23d. Abbott voted in favor of the exceptions, while Caldwell and Pearson voted against them. Pearson submitted "judgments," assigning reasons for a reduction of rates. He asked for their adoption. Chairman Caldwell voted with Abbott against the adoption of these "judgments," said to have been prepared by Judge Clark. Pearson said the Superior Court would require some opinion by the commission assigning a reason for the reduction if the appeal was made. Caldwell said the "judgments" were inacurate and useless. Both commissioners manifested some feeling. The commission adjourned to meet subject to the call of the chairman. The railroads will take an appeal.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BEELAMY. †

Jack Everhardt, of New Orleans, and Kid McGlynn, of Philadelphia, met last night in Chicago. The police stopped the fight after two minutes, McGlynn being used up.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
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D. O'CONNOR.
Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

WARM WIRELETS.

The Montgomery left Havana yesterday afternoon for Key West.

The President has nominated J. S. Hasty for Postmaster at Monroe, N. C.

There was another successful trial of the submarine boat Holland in Staten Island sound yesterday.

Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the U. S. Treasury, died yesterday morning in Washington, D. C. His death had been expected for several days.

According to a dispatch from Sunderland, the U. S. Government has purchased a torpedo-boat destroyer from a ship builder named Doxford, of that place.

Company B, of the Fifth United States Infantry stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, has been ordered by Secretary Alger to report at St. Augustine, Fla., by next Wednesday.

Two battalions of Havana volunteers are drilling in heavy artillery exercises at the Cabana fortress. The Vizcaya is still coaling and it is now announced that she will probably not go to Mexico.

A Belligerent Parson.

In a recent little book by Mr. F. S. Child on "The Colonial Parson of New England" some lively anecdotes are recalled of the patriotic ministers of the Revolutionary period, many of whom exhorted their flocks to war, while there were a few—a very few—whose ardor was such that they did not stop at exhortation. One of these was Dr. Daggett of New Haven, who, when the city was burned by the enemy, was observed standing solitary in a little clump of bushes, with his gun, blazing away at the British with all his might.

An officer and a few soldiers were detailed to capture the lone warrior. When they came close upon him, their leader exclaimed disrespectfully:

"What are you doing there, you old fool, firing on his majesty's troops?"

"Exercising the rights of war," promptly replied the ministerial sharpshooter.

"If I let you go this time, you rascal," cried the officer, amused, "will you ever fire again upon the troops of his majesty?"

"Nothing more likely," was the grim reply.

He was taken prisoner and marched to another part of the town, but was finally allowed to go free. Perhaps his marksmanship had not been equal to his belligerency, and they thought it quite safe to be magnanimous.

Some Queer Signs.

One may see in the windows of a confectioner in Fourth avenue, New York, "Pies Open All Night." A Bowery placard reads, "Home-made Dining Rooms, Family Oysters," while a West Broadway restaurateur sells, "Home-made Pies, Pastry and Oysters," and still another caterer, on East Broadway, retails "Fresh Salt Oysters and Larger Beer." "Boots Polished Inside" is a frequent sign in New York, and on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, there is a "Stationary Library." The latter is really a circulating library, and the word "Stationary" adorns one window and "Library" the other. Philadelphia has a sign reading, Ho Made Pies," and a barber's shop in the same city bears this inscription on its window: "G. Washington Smith, Tonsorial Abattoir."—Demorest's Magazine.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

That's No Joke—He surely gets there, or at least his customers are all satisfied, and that means considerable. Who? Why the new Photographer Freeman B. Ellis, 116 Market St. mar 17 tf

Hot Lunch Free every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and Saturday night. Roast Beef, Sour Kraut, Frankfurter and other delicacies at the Globe Saloon, 22 Market street. mar 5 1m

At N. Paul's!—At N. Paul's fine nice yellow Bananas. Can't be nicer. Also Oranges, Apples and choice Candies. All at rock bottom prices. mar 12 tf

Practical Painter with abundant experience desires work. Can give perfect satisfaction. Call on or address Antone Swain, 309 Harnett street. mar 9 6t*

Boiler and Engine for sale. Suitable for Grist Mill, cheap. Walter Taft. mar 8 7t

M. C. Benson, Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, has eight years experience in the produce business. Best prices and prompt returns guaranteed. feb 27 tf

One Man in Each Town wanted to handle Arper's Automatic Oil Can. The most complete can made. No possibility of spilling the oil. A lamp can be filled from it in pitch darkness with perfect safety. Wilmington people buy direct from us. S. L. Smith & Son, Manufacturers, Wilmington, N. C. feb 25 tf

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade. feb 24 tf

Housekeepers Take Notice that N. C. Hams, Turkeys, Chickens and Eggs can be had at very low prices of H. J. Bierman, Wholesale and Retail Commission Merchant, 105 South Front street. feb 12 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Big Hominy, N. C. Head Rice, Choice Hay, and all kinds of Feed; lowest prices. Jno. S. McEachern. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. de 9 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE

Star Office.

SUITABLE FOR

WRAPPING PAPER

AND EXCELLENT FOR

Placing Under Carpet.
Jan 1 tf

LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Florida Oranges, 30c Dozen.

Sweet Jamaica-s, 30c Dozen.

Sweet Seedless Oranges, 30 to 60c Doz.

Fresh Basket Grapes, 25 to 30c.

100 Bunches Bananas

Consigned to us. Retail prices 10 and 12c.

PALACE BAKERY,

mar 16 tf 17 South Second Street.

Some send to Cammeyer's, others send elsewhere for what they need in SHOES, while all can save themselves money by buying at home. We have Val. Duttenhofer & Son's Ladies' Shoes at the uniform price of $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. This line is unexcelled. We carry Mundell's Children Shoes at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; besides many cheaper grades in all kinds. We sell a splendid line of Gent's Shoes also. We invite you to inspect our stock and WEAR OUR SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess streets. Jan 23 tf

AN UP-TO-DATE SHEPHERD

never herded a primer lot of choice mutton on the hoof than you will find in our fine stock. Succulent, sweet and tender mutton and lamb is one of our specialties, and our fine juicy roasts of beef and steaks is what we bank our reputation on, as expert judges of fine meats.

I. B. RHODES.

mar 17 tf

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee.

150 Barrels Granulated Sugar.
75 Barrels Soft Sugar.
50 Barrels Molasses.
25 Barrels Syrup.
175 Sacks Coffees.
25 Cases Peaches.
50 Cases Tomatoes.
50 Cases Sardines.
200 Cases Lye.

Ask us for quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 3 tf Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street.

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of

Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000

EASTER EGG DYES,
FLOWER SEEDS,
NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Seed, Seed, Seed.

NEW CROP

JUST ARRIVED.

All Varieties. Lowest Prices.

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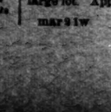

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